XR36-2

POWER SUPPLIES UNLIMITED

NJE CORPORATION Kenilworth, New Jersey

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

XR LINE

HALF-RACK - BENCH TYPE

SERIES REGULATED

POWER SUPPLIES

SERIAL NUMBER _____

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801585

WARNING

THIS EQUIPMENT EMPLOYS VOLTAGES WHICH ARE DANGEROUS AND CAN BE FATAL IF CONTACTED BY OPERATING PERSONNEL. EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WHEN WORKING WITH THIS EQUIPMENT.

INTRODUCTION

DEVIATIONS

This manual covers the Standard NJE power supplies as indicated in Section 1 herein. Where deviations to the specifications are built into equipment at customer's request, the nature of the deviation as it affects this manual is indicated in a Specification Sheet which precedes Section 1. If special schematic drawings, parts placement drawings and spare parts lists are required for the deviation they will be found in Section V of the manual, in place of the Standard material.

CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence must reference the complete description of the unit as shown on the identification label located at the rear of the unit.

In requesting spare parts or information relative to parts, the Reference Designation, the rating, the description and the NJE Part Number must be specified for each part in question.

DESIGN IMPROVEMENTS

N.J.E. Corporation reserves the right to make design improvements on any instrument without prior notice.

REPRODUCTION

No material, drawings, text, figures or any part of this instruction manual may be reproduced without express written consent of N.J.E. Corporation.

REPAIR SERVICE

N.J.E. Corporation provides complete repair facilities at the main plant and at local service centers as listed on the back of this manual. These repair facilities are adequately staffed with factory trained technicians to assure our customers of the most knowledgeable and expedient servicing of our equipment. All equipment forwarded to these facilities must be adequately packaged to prevent damage in transit.

OUT OF WARRANTY SERVICE:

Forward defective equipment to factory or local service center prepaid. A full description of difficulties encountered or the repair required should accompany this shipment. An estimate of the cost of repair will be submitted to you. The necessary servicing will be performed only upon receipt of your written service orders. Your equipment will be returned to you via collect shipment unless otherwise specified on your service order.

IN WARRANTY SERVICE:

If during the warranty period the power supply indicates an inherent defect, immediately communicate with your nearest NJE Field Representative in your area. If, after examination, he concurs that the unit is defective under the warranty conditions, he will provide written authorization for the return of the unit to the factory or the local field service center, whichever is nearest. N.J.E. Corporation will not assume any transportation charges on incoming equipment without the concurring written approval from its field representative.

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SECTION 1

SPECIFICATIONS

1.1 GENERAL:

The XR line of Half-Rack or Bench Type Series Regulated Power Supplies is designed for use in applications requiring a well regulated stable source of DC power. The specifications herein are tabulated where ratings change from unit to unit (See Table 1-1) and are generalized into paragraphs where ratings are common.

1.2 GENERAL ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

1.2.1 Input: 105 to 125 Volts, 55 to 65 cps, single phase at approximately 1.8 amperes.

1.2.2 Output Voltage and Current: See Table 1-1.

1.2.3 Static Regulation:

1.2.3.1 Load: At constant input voltage, the regulation for load changes is less than 0.01% from half load to full load and less than 0.01% from half load to no load.

1.2.3.2 Line: At constant load, the regulation is less than 0.005% for a line change from 115V to 105V and less than 0.005% for a line change from 115V to 125V.

1.2.4 Ripple: 250μV RMS, maximum.

1.2.5 Transient Response: For a ±10 Volt prolonged step change in line voltage, the output voltage will remain in the regulated region. For a no load to full load or a full load to no load step change, the output voltage will return to within 10 millivolts of the regulated region in less than 50 microseconds.

1.2.6 Meters: None provided. Output Voltage may be monitored by means of front panel output jacks.

1.2.7 Polarity: The output may be "floated" up to 500V peak above ground. Either polarity may be grounded to chassis by means of terminals provided.

1.2.8 Duty: Continuous at ambient temperatures from 0° C to 45° C. Operation above 45° C is allowed provided the output current is derated linearly to zero at 80° C.

1.2.9 Remote Sensing: Sensing terminals, separate from the Output terminals, provide sensing and load regulation against the voltage at the load rather than the voltage at the power supply output terminals. This eliminates the otherwise unavoidable load regulation due to the voltage drop in the wires connecting the supply to the load. This feature does not eliminate voltage excursions resulting from load transients through load line impedance.

1.2.10 Remote Programming: The output voltage may be controlled accurately from a remote point if desired, by varying the resistance across the REMOTE PROGRAM terminals. The sensitivity of this circuit is approximately 100 ohms per volt above the minimum voltage within the voltage limits of Table 1-1.

1.2.11 Dualling: Two or more units may be operated in series to provide higher voltage output at rated current provided that the "S" option of paragraph 1.4.4 is installed. Two like units may be operated in parallel provided that the total current drawn is derated by 10%. All dual unit installations must meet the cooling requirements of paragraph 1.3.2. The effectiveness of 3 or more units in parallel can be determined only by a test of the system.

1.2.12 Termination: A barrier type terminal strip at the rear of the unit provides interface connection for input, output, remote sensing, remote programming and ground. Front panel binding posts for output termination and ground in addition to the output terminals at the rear are provided.

1.2.13 Protection: Variable electronic current limiting by front panel control, adjusts maximum current over range from 5% to 105% of supply rating. Short circuit proof design is 100% factory tested. Protective fuse will interrupt input power in the event of internal failure.

1.2.14 Output Capacitor: The output capacitor is permanently connected to the output terminals.

1.2.15 Constant Current: The current limiting feature makes the power supply essentially a constant current device. In this mode of operation the current regulation is better than 5% over the full voltage range of the supply.

1.2.16 Resolution: Continuously variable coarse and vernier Output Adjust potentiometers on concentric shafts provide the resolution indicated in Table 1-1.

1.3 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

1.3.1 Outline Drawing: Table 1-1 indicates which Outline Drawing is applicable to the unit in question.

1.3.2 Airflow: All units have internal blowers and depend on forced air cooling in addition to the conduction and convection cooling. Air flow paths as indicated in the appropriate Outline Drawing must not be blocked.

1.3.3 Mounting: Unit is designed for bench mounting. Rack adapters are available as follows:

1.3.3.1 NJE Model RP1, adapter to mount one unit centered on a standard 19" rack panel 5-1/4" high: order NJE Part No. 080539.

1.3.3.2 NJE Model RP1A, adapter to mount one unit offset to the left on a standard 19" rack panel 5-1/4" high: order NJE Part No. 081855.

1.3.3.3 NJE Model RP2, adapter to mount any two units on a standard 19" rack panel 5-1/4" high: order NJE Part No. 080537.

801592
Rev A
2/12/64

1.3.4 Finish: Exterior finished in dark grey enamel equivalent to FED STD 595 chip #26132. Panel marking is white. All other finishes are appropriate paint, plating or chemical film as required.

1.4 OPTIONAL FEATURES:

The specific optional features which are available on any given unit and the general description of these optional feature follows:

1.4.1 Suffix (-P): Addition of three wire power cord and plug.

1.4.2 Suffix (-SF): Non-standard finish to exterior of unit.

1.4.2.1 Where specifying (-SF) option customer must provide NJE the following information:

Color to be used (preferably FED STD 595 chip number.

Color to be used for marking.

Process to be used if other than NJE Standard finish process.

Whether paint is to be supplied by customer or NJE.

1.4.3 Suffix (-LV) and/or (-LC): Output Adjust (-LV) or Current Control (-LC) potentiometer and knob replaced by a single turn screwdriver adjust potetiometer with shaftlock. (-LV) option changes Output Adjust resolution to 1%.

1.4.4 Suffix (-S): Addition of reverse voltage protection diode across output terminals.

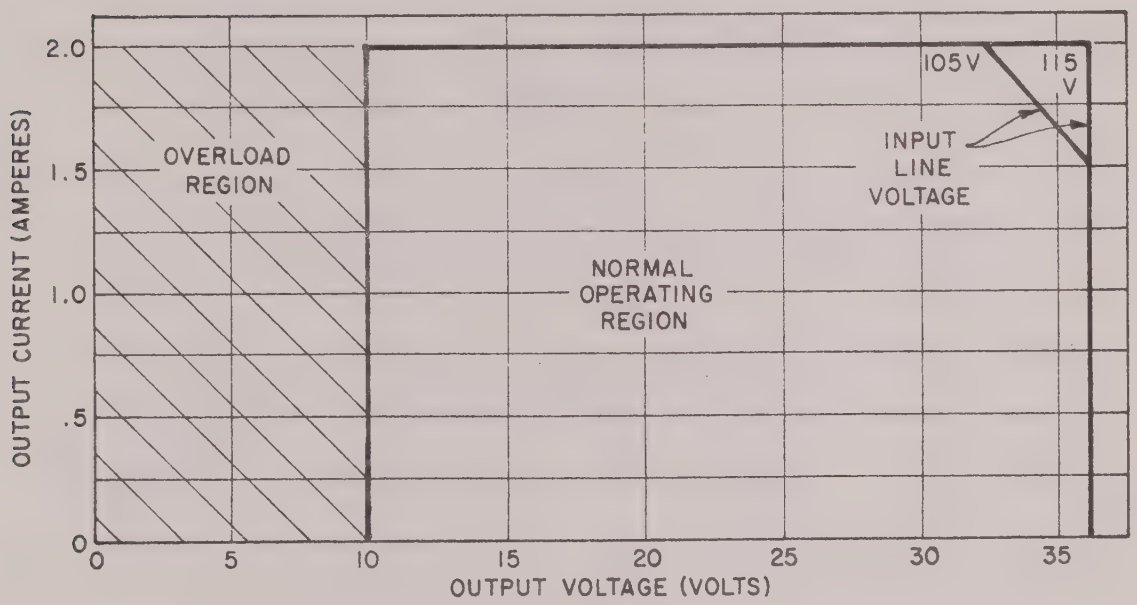
NOTE: Example of buildup of final model number for an XR-36-2 with line cord and locking Output Adjust potentiometer is as follow: XR-36-2-P-LV.

NOTE: NJE Corporation invites requests for quotations on special requirements which can be accomplished by deviations of standard catalogue units.

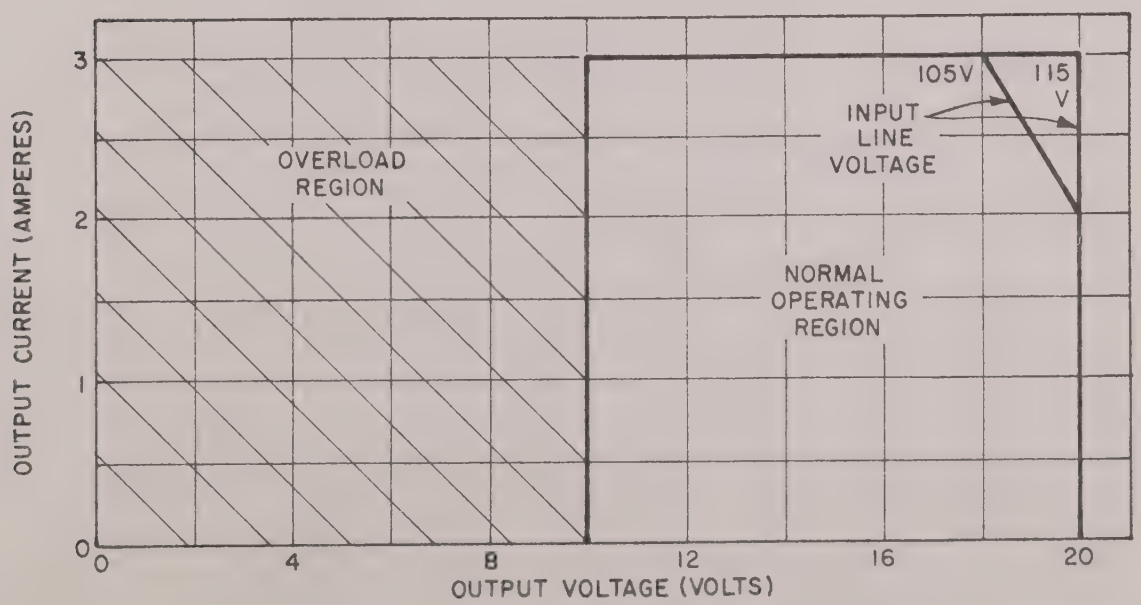
MODEL NO.	OUTPUT		WEIGHT		OUTLINE DWG	RESO-LUTION
	VOLTS	AMPS	NET	SHIP		
XR-18-3	10-20	0-3	18	28	303346	10MV
XR-36-2	10-36	0-2	18	28	303363	15MV

(1) SEE LOW LINE DERATING CURVES BELOW

TABLE 1-1
TABULATED SPECIFICATIONS

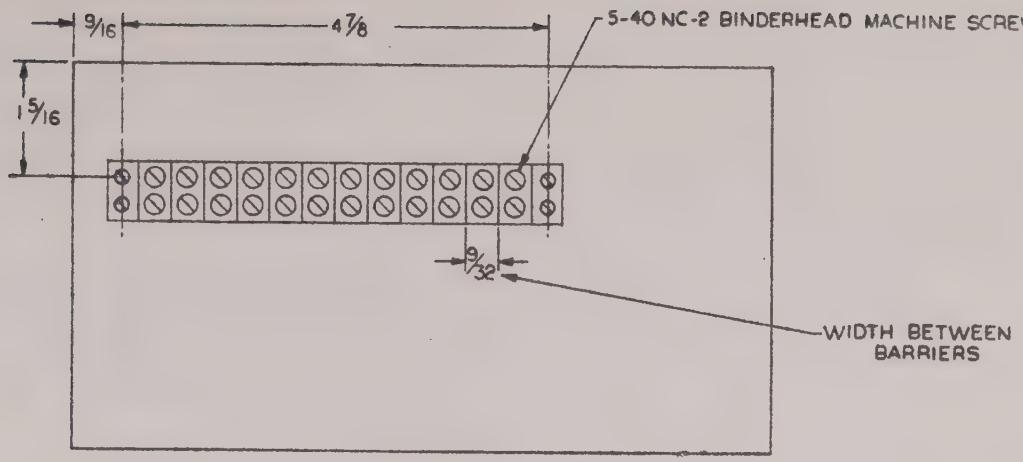


XR-36-2

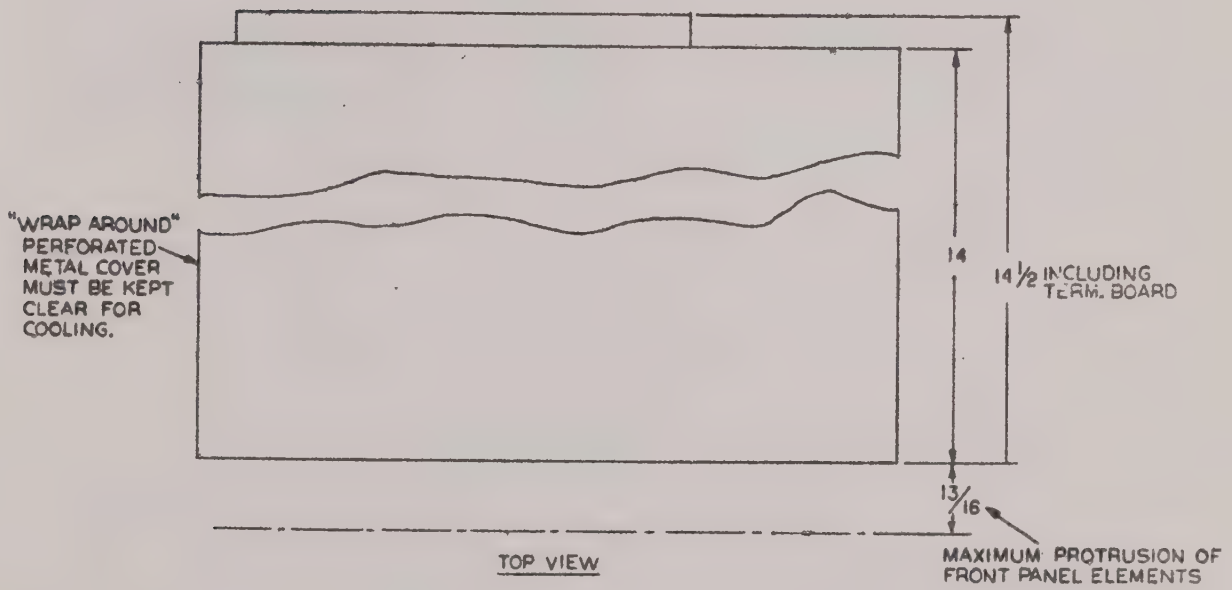


XR-18-3

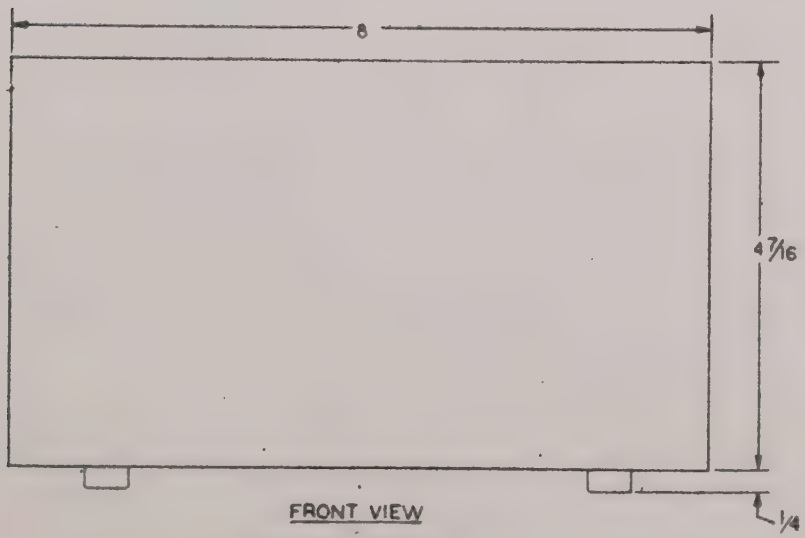
LOW LINE DERATING CURVES



REAR VIEW


"WRAP AROUND" PERFORATED METAL COVER MUST BE KEPT CLEAR FOR COOLING.
14
14 1/2 INCLUDING TERM. BOARD
13/16
MAXIMUM PROTRUSION OF FRONT PANEL ELEMENTS

TOP VIEW



FRONT VIEW

NOTE:
1 ALL TOLERANCES ± 1/32 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

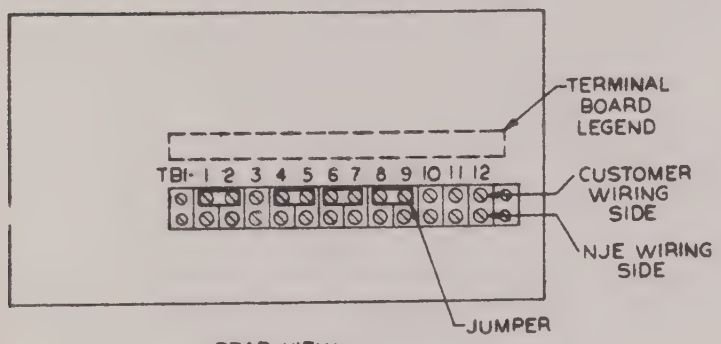
OUTLINE DRAWING
HALF RACK SUPPLIES

801614

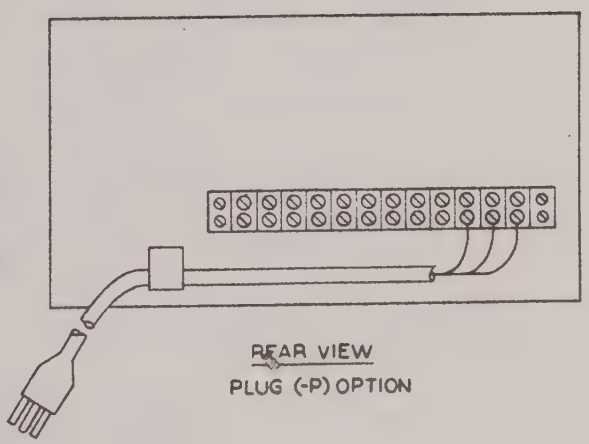
303346

TBI TERMINAL BOARD LEGEND				
TERM. NO.	SCREENED FUNCTION	RECOM'D WIRE SIZE	REMARKS	
1	POS SEN	NO. 20 AWG	NORMALLY JUMPED TO POS OUT	1
2	POS OUT	NO. 20 AWG		
3	GRD	NO. 20 AWG	DC GROUND	
4	NEG OUT	NO. 20 AWG		
5	NEG SEN	NO. 20 AWG	NORMALLY JUMPED TO NEG OUT	1
6 7	REMOTE PROGRAM	NO. 20 AWG	NORMALLY JUMPED TOGETHER	1
8 9	DUALLING	NO. 20 AWG	NORMALLY JUMPED TOGETHER	2
10	AC	NO. 20 AWG	HIGH SIDE OF AC INPUT	
11	GRD	NO. 20 AWG	AC GROUND	
12	AC	NO. 20 AWG	RETURN SIDE OF AC INPUT	

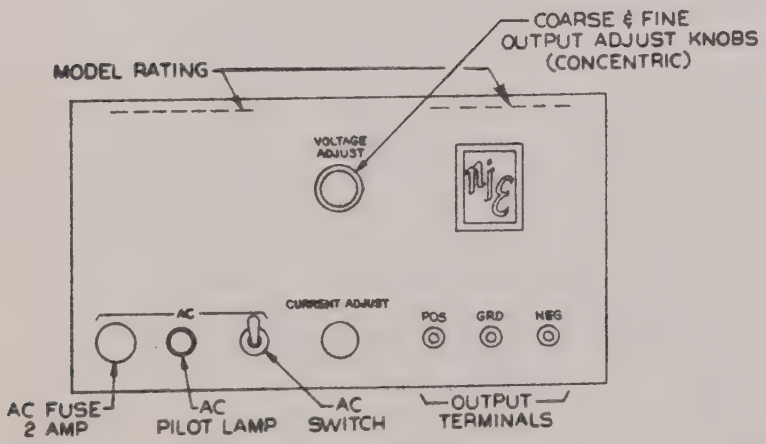
1 TWISTED PAIR WHERE USED
2 TERMINAL NO. 8 IS DUALLING DRIVE POINT.



REAR VIEW
STANDARD UNIT



REAR VIEW
PLUG (-P) OPTION



FRONT VIEW
FRONT PANEL ELEMENTS, STANDARD

SECTION II

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

2.1 UNPACKING. The power supply is shipped in a corrugated carton which is floated on sufficient insulation in a heavy-duty shipping carton. Aside from normal precaution against damage to the unit in opening the cartons and removing the unit, no special procedures are required. The carton should be opened immediately upon receipt and the contents inspected for shipping damage. The Power Supply was checked electrically and mechanically before it left the factory, and is warranted to be in perfect operating condition. This warranty does not cover possible damage incurred during shipment. Therefore, any evidence of mishandling, such as broken, deformed or missing parts, should be brought to the attention of the transportation company and a claim should be entered. Remove top cover plate and inspect all components and wiring, both on the chassis and panel, as well as the mechanical condition of the housing. The literature packed with the supply should be removed and held for reference in operating the equipment.

2.2 INSTALLATION: Refer to Table 1-1. which indicates which Outline Drawing is to be followed for the model in question. This Outline Drawing shows mounting dimensions, air flow requirements, interface wiring information and other data pertinent to proper installation. Careful observance of All the specification requirements in Section 1 is essential to a proper installation. READ THE SPECIFICATIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE PROCEEDING.

When the unit has been properly placed in position or mounted in its rack and secured in place by the panel screws, electrical connections should be made in accordance with the following step-by-step procedure. Wire sizes to be used and the terminal locations are specified on the appropriate Outline Drawing of Section 1-3. Terminal functions listed in the following instructions are clearly screened on the equipment itself, as well as being indicated on both the outline of Section 1-3 and the schematic drawing of Section 5.

2.3 STANDARD SINGLE UNIT ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION.

2.3.1 Output Grounding: Connect either the positive (POS OUT) or negative (NEG OUT) DC output terminal of the supply (depending upon desired output polarity) directly to the chassis ground terminal (GRD) at the barrier strip on the rear of the chassis, and connect the ground terminal to the system ground.

NOTE: If it is necessary that the power supply circuit float above or below ground, it is recommended that the output terminal should be connected to the chassis ground terminal by a 0.1 microfarad 600 VDC capacitor in place of the direct connection. Use of this by-pass capacitor will improve the stability of the circuit in the ungrounded condition, and reduce the effect of external interference and hum. Refer to Polarity Specification in Section 1 for maximum limitation on floating voltage permitted.

2.3.2 Output Connection: Connect the positive and negative output terminals (POS OUT) and (NEG OUT), respectively to the corresponding terminals of the external load. Use heavier gauge wire than that specified if long distances to the load are involved.

2.3.3 REMOTE SENSING: All units are shipped from the factory with the REMOTE SENSING feature jumpered out on the inter-connection terminal board as follows: (POS SENS) connected to (POS OUT) and (NEG SENS) connected to (NEG OUT). With this connection, the regulation specifications are met ONLY at the output terminals of the supply. If it is desired to have accurate regulation at the remote load point, rather than at the output terminals, proceed as follows:

Connect the output terminals to the load per Paragraph 2.3.2 above. Remove the Jumpers from (POS SENS) to (POS OUT) and (NEG SENS) to (NEG OUT) respectively. Observing correct polarity, run a twisted pair of No. 20 AWG wire (or larger) from (POS SENS) to the positive load point and from (NEG SENS) to the negative load point.

WARNING: DO NOT OPERATE POWER SUPPLY WITHOUT THE SENSING LEADS CONNECTED EITHER REMOTELY OR LOCALLY. MOST CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS OF POOR OPERATION ARE DUE TO IMPROPER SENSING LEAD CONNECTION.

WHEN THE POINT OF REMOTE SENSING IS MORE THAN 10 FEET FROM THE POWER SUPPLY, OSCILLATIONS MAY DEVELOP. A POSSIBLE CURE IS TO CONNECT REMOTE CAPACITANCE AS DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH 2.3.4 AND AS CLOSE TO THE POINT OF SENSING AS IS PHYSICALLY POSSIBLE.

2.3.4 Output Capacitor Connections: This feature is not provided on all units. When included in the equipment, the terminals are listed as (POS CAP) and (NEG CAP) on the Outline Drawing. The power supply has been shipped from the factory with the appropriate filter capacitors connected to the appropriate output terminals at the interconnection terminal board, This arrangement is satisfactory for most applications. However, if better transient and dynamic characteristics are required, further improvement can be effected by using an independent capacitor mounted as close to the ultimate load as is practical.

The capacitor used should have the same voltage rating of the power supply output capacitance (see the schematic drawing for the rating of the capacitor connected to the Pos Cap and Neg Cap terminals) and at least the same capacitance rating should be used. Additional capacitors may be ordered by specifying the NJE Part Number of the output capacitor from the Spare Parts List of Section 5.

Reconnections are made as follows: Remove the jumper connection provided between (Pos Out) and (Pos Cap) and between (Neg Out) and (Neg Cap). The load leads should be connected as in paragraph 2.3.2 above. Connect the new capacitor directly at the load being careful to observe polarity. In order to make this connection effective, it will be necessary to utilize the Remote Sensing Connections described in paragraph 2.3.3 above.

2.3.5 REMOTE PROGRAM: To utilize the Remote Programming feature of the unit, remove the jumper across the REMOTE PROGRAM terminals and connect a resistor across the REMOTE PROGRAM terminals. If the resistor is to be located remotely from the power supply, a pair of No. 20 AWG twisted wires should be used. The resistance (R) of the remote program resistor may be calculated as follows:

$R = (\Omega/V)\ (V_o - V\ min)$ ohms

Where (R) is the desired resistance, (Ω/V) is the Remote Programming sensitivity from Section 1. (V_o) is the desired output voltage and (V_{min}) is the minimum voltage allowed for the power supply as specified in Section 1.

When using this connection the OUTPUT ADJUST potentiometer should be set to zero (extreme counter clockwise position).

WARNING: DO NOT OPERATE THE POWER SUPPLY WITH THE "REMOTE PROGRAM" TERMINALS OPEN CIRCUITED.

2.3.6 INPUT CONNECTION:

2.3.6.1 Single Phase Units: Referring to the correct Outline Drawing as indicated by Table 1-1, connect the proper wire size specified to the two AC terminals, observing the "high" and "return" leads must be wired to the correct terminals. The system ground is connected to the GRD terminals associated with the AC input terminals.

2.3.6.2 Three Phase Units: All units which are specified in Table 1-1 as "208 volts, three phase", are intended to be used with a four wire system with the neutral connected. The outline Drawing indicated in Table 1-1 indicates the correct wire sizes to be used in wiring to the Phase A, Phase B, Phase C and Neutral terminals. In addition, the system ground must be connected to the GRD terminal associated with the AC input terminals. For those units where Table 1-1 specifies input of 460 volts three phase or 220 volts 3 phase 3 wire, the system is a three wire system with no neutral. The connection is similar to that of the four wire system except that no neutral lead is required.

2.3.7 CONSTANT CURRENT CONNECTION: Where specified in Section I, some NJE Power Supplies may be converted to Constant Current Regulated supplies. Figure 2-1 provides information for making this reconnection. Since there are numerous possibilities and parameters which must be considered, the information provided must of necessity be limited. For special applications, consult the factory Application Engineering Department.

On those units equipped with variable current limiting overload protection (See Section I), and where regulation requirements are restricted, Constant Current applications may be achieved directly without resorting to the more refined connection of Figure 2-1. This method of operation is described in Section 2-5.

2.4 Dualling:

2.4.1 COOLING OF DUAL UNIT INSTALLATION: Where the dual units are to be rack mounted one directly above the other, the filler panels referred to in Air Flow specification per paragraph 1.3.2 must be used. These panels may be ordered from NJE Corporation if the same finish is desired. For standard finish, 1-3/4 by 19" filler panels, order NJE Part Number 22164.

2.4.2 SERIES CONNECTION: Those NJE Power Supplies which may be connected in series, as indicated by the Dualling specification in Section I can be so connected using Figure 2-2A. IF "S" option is required, the unit should be ordered specifying the "S" option. Where field connection is required, reverse voltage protection diodes must be installed to protect against reverse voltage during a short circuit on the series connected supplies.

These diodes should have a Forward Average Current rating equal or greater than the output current rating of the supply and a Peak Inverse Voltage rating greater than the highest operating voltage of the application. The diodes must be connected in the nonconducting direction across the power supply output terminals. The series connection is quite straight forward and is essentially the same as connecting two batteries in series. Each supply is independently controlled and delivers an output voltage within its own capability. The total output voltage is, of course, the sum of that of the two supplies.

Connection of the series option, including the location of the reverse voltage protection diodes, is clearly shown in Figure 2-2A. The connection of the sensing leads is for the remote sensing mode of operation. If precise regulation at the load is not required, the sensing leads may be left jumpered at the respective output terminals as in paragraph 2.3.3.

2.4.3 PARALLEL CONNECTION: Those NJE Power Supplies which may be connected in parallel, as indicated by the Dualling Specification in Section 1, can be connected in parallel using Figure 2-2B. The total paralleled current must be derated by 10% from the individual current rating as the two supplies cannot be made to divide the load exactly.

2.5 OPERATION

2.5.1 The following check list should be followed before making the unit operational:

2.5.1.1 AC power switch in the OFF postion
2.5.1.2 VOLTAGE ADJUST potentiometer in the extreme counter clockwise position
2.5.1.3 CURRENT CONTROL potentiometer (where provided) in the extreme clockwise position
2.5.1.4 Input wiring made per paragraph 2.3.6
2.5.1.5 Output Grounding wired per paragraph 2.3.1
2.5.1.6 Output wiring made per paragraph 2.3.2
2.5.1.7 Remote Sensing wiring made per paragraph 2.3.3
2.5.1.8 Output Capacitor wiring (where provided) made per paragraph 2.3.4
2.5.1.9 Remote Programming wiring made per paragraph 2.3.5
2.5.1.10 Constant Current wiring (where provided) made per paragraph 2.3.7

2.5.1.11 Dualling connection (where desired) made per paragraph 2.4

2.5.2 Step by step operation based on the location of controls as indicated on the Outline Drawing specified in Table 1-1:

2.5.2.1 Energize the AC line

2.5.2.2 Operate the AC power switch to the On Position. The pilot lamp should lite.

2.5.2.3 While monitoring both output voltage and current, slowly rotate the VOLTAGE ADJUST potentiometer clockwise until the desired voltage level is reached.

2.5.2.3.1 If the desired voltage and/or current level (within the ratings of the unit) cannot be reached, de-energize the AC line and recheck all connections per paragraph 2.5.1 above. If still unable to achieve the desired levels, refer to the Trouble Shooting section at the rear of the Manual.

2.5.2.4 CURRENT CONTROL (where provided) may be set to the desired level as follows:

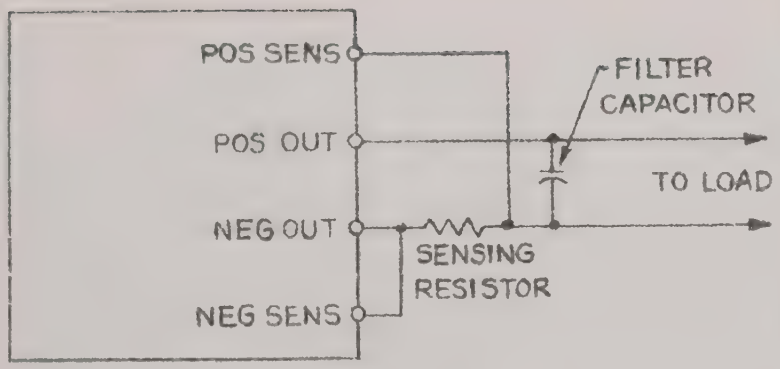
2.5.2.4.1 Method #1: While monitoring the load current, apply a short circuit across the load and rotate the CURRENT CONTROL potentiometer counter clockwise until the desired current level is reached.

2.5.2.4.2 Method #2: While monitoring the load voltage and current, adjust the load so that the desired levels are reached. Rotate the CURRENT CONTROL potentiometer slowly counter clockwise until the current level begins to fall off. A slight clockwise turn of the CURRENT CONTROL will then set the current limiting action just above the Operating level.

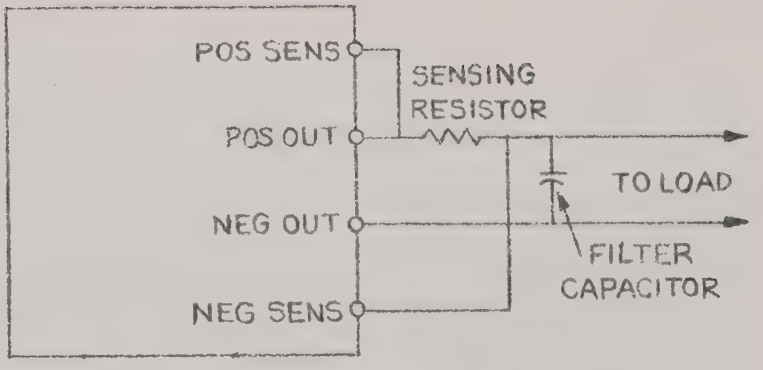
2.5.2.4.3 Method #3: Leaving the CURRENT CONTROL at the extreme clockwise position sets the current limiting action at approximately 110% of the maximum current rating of the supply.

NOTE 1: The current limiting feature is essentially a constant current device. As the load resistance is reduced toward an eventual short circuit condition, the load current will be limited to the preset CURRENT CONTROL setting, and it will hold at this value as the output voltage falls toward zero. The current regulation is better than 5% as the load resistance varies to cause a full swing of output voltage and is proportionally better for smaller load resistance changes.

NOTE 2: For the RVC and the RB Lines, which are provided with both voltage and current regulation with automatic crossover circuitry, the current limiting characteristic described above is highly regulated. Actual current regulation parameters are in accordance with the specifications noted in Section 1.



ALL UNITS EXCEPT TC LINE



TC LINE ONLY

PROCEDURE

1. SENSING RESISTOR SHOULD BE SELECTED TO PRODUCE APPROXIMATELY 1 VOLT DROP AT MAXIMUM DESIRED CONSTANT CURRENT. RESISTOR WATTAGE SHOULD BE AT LEAST FOUR TIMES MAXIMUM DISSIPATION FOR CURRENT STABILITY. SEE NOTE 4.
2. FILTER CAPACITOR SHOULD BE 6-10 MICROFARADS, OIL OR TANTALYTIC, WITH VOLTAGE RATING GREATER THAN MAXIMUM DESIRED OUTPUT VOLTAGE.

NOTE 1: SEE OUTLINE DRAWING, SECTION I, FOR TERMINAL CONNECTIONS AND WIRE SIZES.

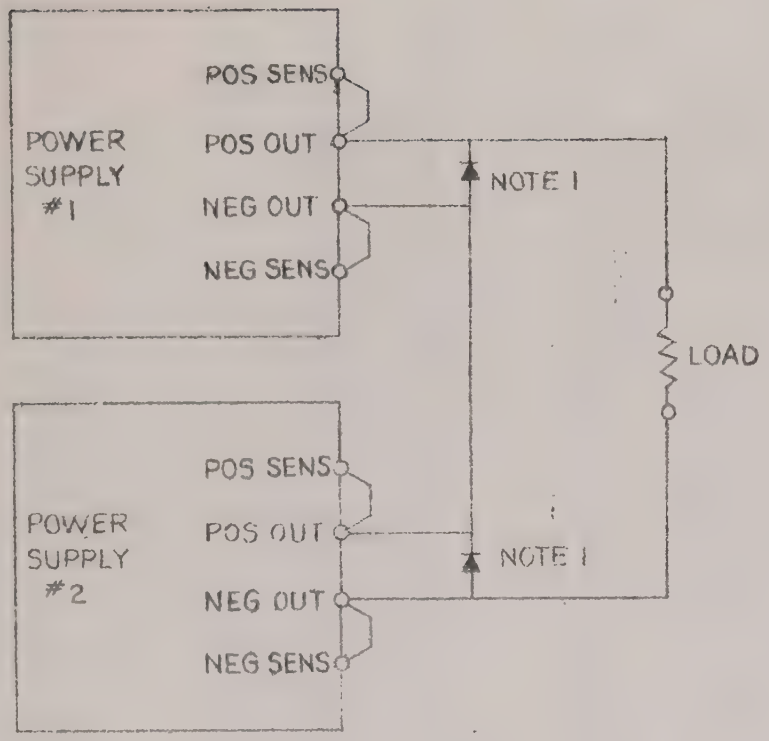
NOTE 2: ON TC UNITS, AN INTERNAL JUMPER BETWEEN TERMINALS 6 AND 11 ON PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD A2 (96PC) MUST BE ADDED FOR CONSTANT CURRENT OPERATION.

NOTE 3: A POTENTIOMETER APPROXIMATELY 10% OF THE RESISTANCE OF THE OUTPUT ADJUST POTENTIOMETER SHOULD BE INSERTED IN THE PROGRAMMING TERMINALS. THE OUTPUT ADJUST SHOULD BE SET TO ITS MINIMUM POSITION. THE NEW POTENTIOMETER WILL THEN PROVIDE CURRENT CONTROL OVER THE DESIRED RANGE. IF DESIRED, THE OUTPUT ADJUST ITSELF MAY BE USED FOR CURRENT CONTROL, BUT ONLY THE LOWEST PORTION OF THE POTENTIOMETER IS USED. IF AVAILABLE ON THE SUPPLY, THE FINE CONTROL CAN PROVIDE ADEQUATE RESOLUTION.

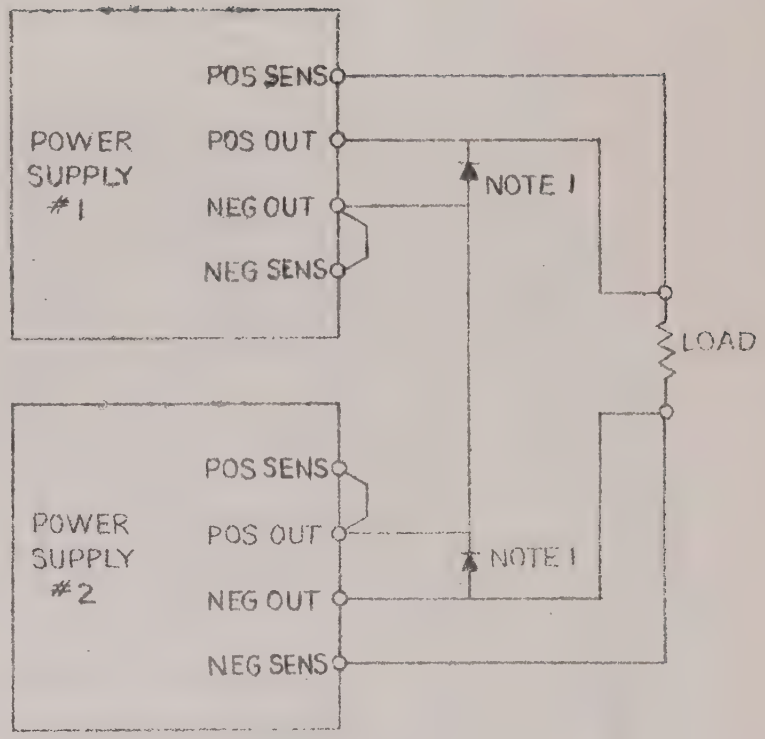
NOTE 4: LOW TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT RESISTORS WILL IMPROVE STABILITY.

CONSTANT CURRENT CONNECTION

FIG. 2-1



LOCAL SENSING



REMOTE SENSING

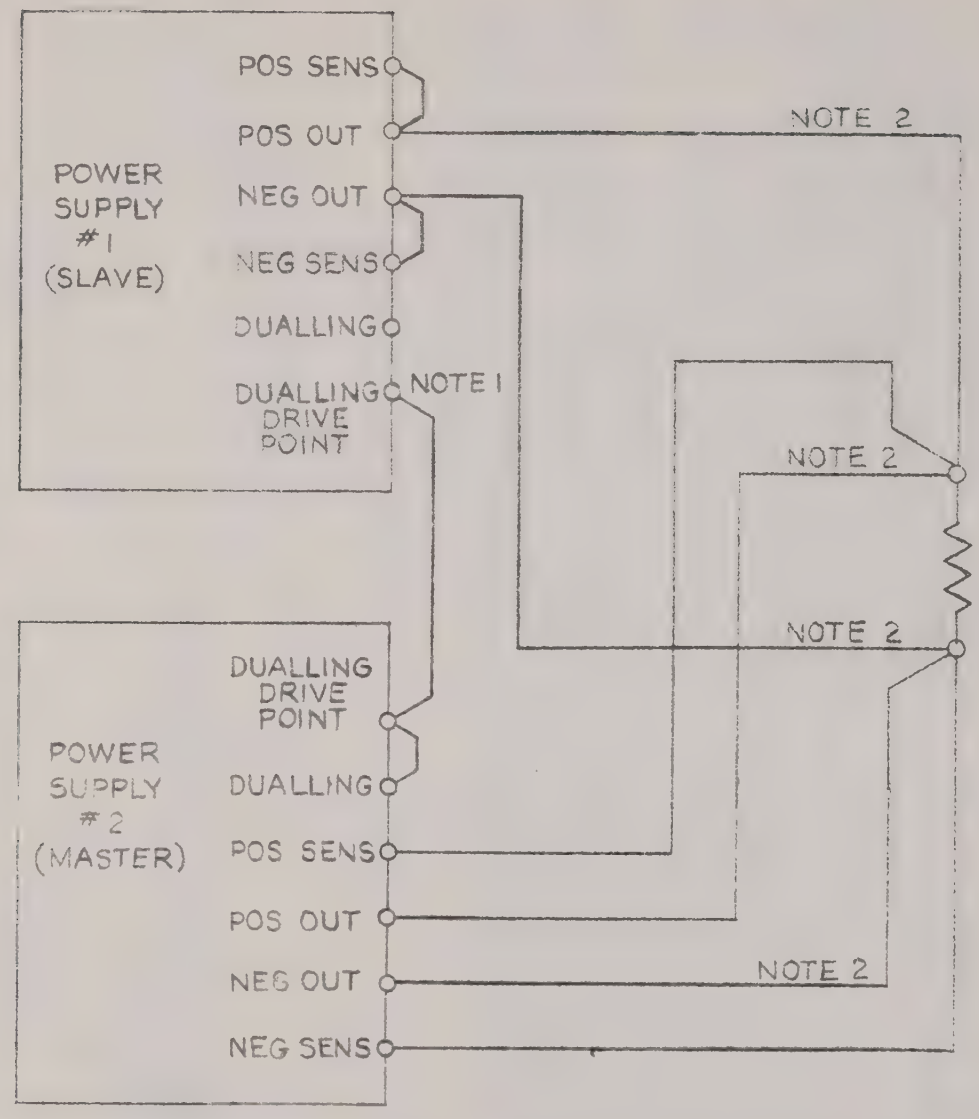
NOTE 1: REVERSE VOLTAGE DIODE, AS REQ'D. SEE PARA. 2.4.2 SEE OUTLINE DRAWING, SECTION I, FOR TERMINAL CONNECTIONS AND WIRE SIZES.

SERIES CONNECTION

FIG. 2-2A

103949

801578



NOTE 1: JUMPER REMOVED FROM DUALLING TERMINALS ON "SLAVE" UNIT. INTERCONNECT DUALLING DRIVE POINTS BETWEEN "MASTER" AND "SLAVE" UNIT. SEE OUTLINE DRAWING, SECTION I, FOR TERMINAL CONNECTION AND WIRE SIZES, INCLUDING DRIVE POINT.

NOTE 2: LOAD LINE RESISTANCES SHOULD BE BALANCED CLOSELY FOR OPTIMUM OPERATION.

PARALLEL CONNECTION

FIG. 2-2B

SECTION III

THEORY OF OPERATION

3.1 GENERAL:

A simplified block diagram illustrating the basic elements of the circuit and the signal flow, is shown in Figure 3-1. The AC line voltage is transformed to adequate values to supply the rectifiers through the main transformer. The transistor amplifier voltages are obtained from the auxiliary transformer and associated AC to DC rectifier and filter system. The rectifier output is filtered by a capacitor input filter. The exact DC voltage furnished to the load by the series regulator is monitored by a differential amplifier, which compares this voltage with a highly stabilized reference voltage, and amplifies the error difference between the two voltages. This error voltage is further amplified by a second differential. The output of this amplifier is used to control the series regulator in such a way that it counteracts any change in the DC output voltage, thereby furnishing an essentially constant voltage to the external load.

3.2 DETAILED CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION:

Circuit references in the following material apply to Figure 5-1 in the schematic diagram at the back of the manual. This diagram shows electrical relationships, and is laid out in an arrangement approximately the same as that of the Block Diagram Figure 3-1.

3.3 The power supply is energized by connecting 115 volts (nominal), 60 cycles, single phase, to the input terminals and closing switch (S1), attested by the lighting of Pilot lamp (DS1) and starting of fan (B1).

3.4 The power transformer winding (T1) converts the input line voltage to an appropriate value, which is rectified to a pulsating DC output voltage by full wave center-tapped rectifier assembly (A1CR1, A1CR2). The DC voltage is then filtered by capacitor (A1C1), and applied through a regulating transistor assembly (A2Q1, A2Q2 and A3Q1) to the external load. Capacitor (A1C7) provides additional filtering of the output, and reduces the internal impedance of the supply to medium frequency load variations.

3.5 The output voltage on the transformer (Aux.) is rectified by diodes (A1CR3 and A1CR4) and smoothed by capacitor input filter (A1C2) to provide negative operating potentials for the feedback amplifier. The breakdown diode (A1CR6), in conjunction with its load resistor (A1R9), provides regulated -5.6 VDC, measured with respect to the negative output terminal of the unit. This breakdown diode functions in a manner analogous to that of a gaseous voltage regulator tube, providing a relatively stable output voltage across their terminals despite variations in the conducted current.

3.6 The feedback amplifier loop consists of several stages of amplification; the first two of which are differential amplifiers, assuring a minimum sensitivity to fluctuations in ambient temperature or operating voltages. The last two stages are emitter followers which provide the impedance transformation necessary to drive the series regulators. The input signal for differential amplifier is derived from a voltage sensing divider connected across the output of the supply. This divider consists of resistors (A1R19, A1R20, A1R21) in the amplifier, and variable resistor (R2) on the main chassis. The resistance setting of variable resistor (R2) determines the operating value of the DC output voltage of the supply in a manner which will be explained below. The variable resistors (R2A and R2B) is connected concentrically to the VOLTAGE ADJUST COARSE FINE knob on the front panel.

3.7 The positive end of the sensing voltage divider (positive end of resistor A1R19) and breakdown diode (A1CR7) is returned to the positive sensing lead (TB1-1) through the VOLTAGE ADJUST resistor (R2). The diode, in conjunction with its load resistor (A1R18) provides a highly stabilize source of 5.6 VDC for use as a comparison voltage by the input stage (A1Q5 and A1Q6) of the differential amplifier. When the output of the power supply (measured at the load) is precisely at its selected nominal value, the voltage is the same level at the bases of transistors (A1Q5 and A1Q6), and the input stage is in balance. Under this condition, any tendency of the load voltage to vary in either direction will unbalance the amplifier, resulting in corrective action which compensates for the impending change; and holds the load voltage at its established value, as explained below.

3.8 Transistors (A1Q5 and A1Q6) are NPN type units, operated in common-emitter mode, and connected as a balanced differential amplifier. Their outputs, taken across load resistors (A1R15 and A1R16) are direct-coupled to the bases of the succeeding differential amplifier stage (A1Q3 and A1Q4) which consists of two PNP transistors operated in common-emitter mode. The output of transistor (A1Q3) from its load resistor (A1R11) drives the base of the single ended emitter follower output stage (A1Q1). The output of this amplifier is tied directly to the base of the driver transistor (A1Q2) which in turn drives the series pass transistors (A2Q1, A2Q2, A3Q1 etc).

3.9 The regulating principle through the series regulator feedback circuit is to maintain balance at the bases of transistors (A1Q5, A1Q6). These bases will maintain balance within a small voltage which is the error voltage due to feedback loop gain level. Due to the high gain of the system, the error voltage will be small and the largest error voltage will be equal to the maximum allowable error of the equipment. Adjustment of variable resistor (R2) or any change in output voltage will unbalance the base of transistor (A1Q6) with respect to transistor (A1Q5) base. The system will adjust itself up or down until the voltage level at both bases are equal. Any small load or line change will unbalance the amplifier and require corrective action. One such action will be described. Other disturbances cause the circuit to react in a similar manner. If for an example we wish to raise the output voltage, then the value of variable resistor (R2) is increased. This increase of resistance momentarily decreases the voltage at the base of the transistor (A1Q6). The error is amplified through the system and a signal is applied to the base of the series regulator transistors (A2Q1, A2Q2, A3Q1 etc.) in such a manner as to decrease its storage voltage. The rise in the output is such that the voltage at the output terminals divided down by the resistors and appearing at base (A1Q6) is equal to the voltage at the base of transistor (A1Q5).

3.10 The sensitivity and speed of response of the corrective feedback circuit is such that the above-described action occurs almost instantaneously and the actual excursion of the load voltage is held to a very small value. The circuit is a true proportional regulator and must allow a small but finite "error" to exist between the required and actual regulated voltage, so that this "error" however small, can continually generate the correction signal. By proper circuit design, however, the "error" is held to a value which remains within the specified regulation allowance of the power supply.

3.11 When variable resistor (R2) is readjusted to produce a different value of output voltage, the circuit makes a correction similar to that described above. Altering the resistance in the sensing voltage divider unbalances the input stage of the differential amplifier, which then causes the circuit to produce a new value of voltage such that the drop across resistors (A1R20 and A1R21) again equals the drop across the breakdown diode (A1CR7). Reducing the value of variable resistor (R2), for example, momentarily increases the voltage drop across resistors (A1R20 and A1R21). However, this unbalanced condition at the amplifier input causes the DC output voltage to decrease until the drop across resistors (A1R20 and A1R21) again equals the drop across breakdown (A1CR7) and the circuit stabilizes at this new operating point, establishing a lower value of DC output voltage.

3.12 Variable resistor (A1R20) in the input amplifier is provided to permit compensation for manufacturing tolerances in breakdown diode (A1CR7), its load resistor (A1R18) and resistors (A1R20, A1R21). This variable resistor (A1R20) is adjusted at the factory (and locked). If any of these components are replaced, check to see that full rated output voltage of the supply is obtainable at full load, with the VOLTAGE ADJUST (R2) control at maximum clockwise position. If not, readjust variable resistor (A1R20) as required to provide full output voltage under these conditions.

3.13 Variable Current Limiting is accomplished by means of circuitry of transistor (A1Q1) and CURRENT ADJUST variable resistor (R1). The overload current limit circuit operates in such a manner as to limit the output current from series regulators (A2Q1, A2Q2, A3Q1 etc.) to the setting of the CURRENT variable resistor (R1). The action of the circuit may be described as follows. Resistors (R1, A1R13, A1R12) are a voltage divider supplying the base of transistor (A1Q1). The emitter of transistor (A1Q1) is connected to the base of transistor (A1Q2), the series regulator driver transistor. The voltage level at the base of (A1Q1) varies in accordance with output load current developed across the resistor (A1R7) in series with the series regulator transistors. Thus, when the load current attains a value high enough to cause the voltage at the base of (A1Q1) to be more negative than the preset voltage level of resistor (R1), diode (A1CR5) conducts. This causes current flow through diode (A1CR5) and forces transistor (A1Q1) to limit its conduction. This action effectively clamps the base of transistor (A1Q1) through diode (A1CR5) at a fixed voltage as determined by setting of variable resistor (R1). The action is quite sharp once conduction begins. Prior to conduction, the diode (A1CR5) effectively decouples the overload feature from the main amplifier.

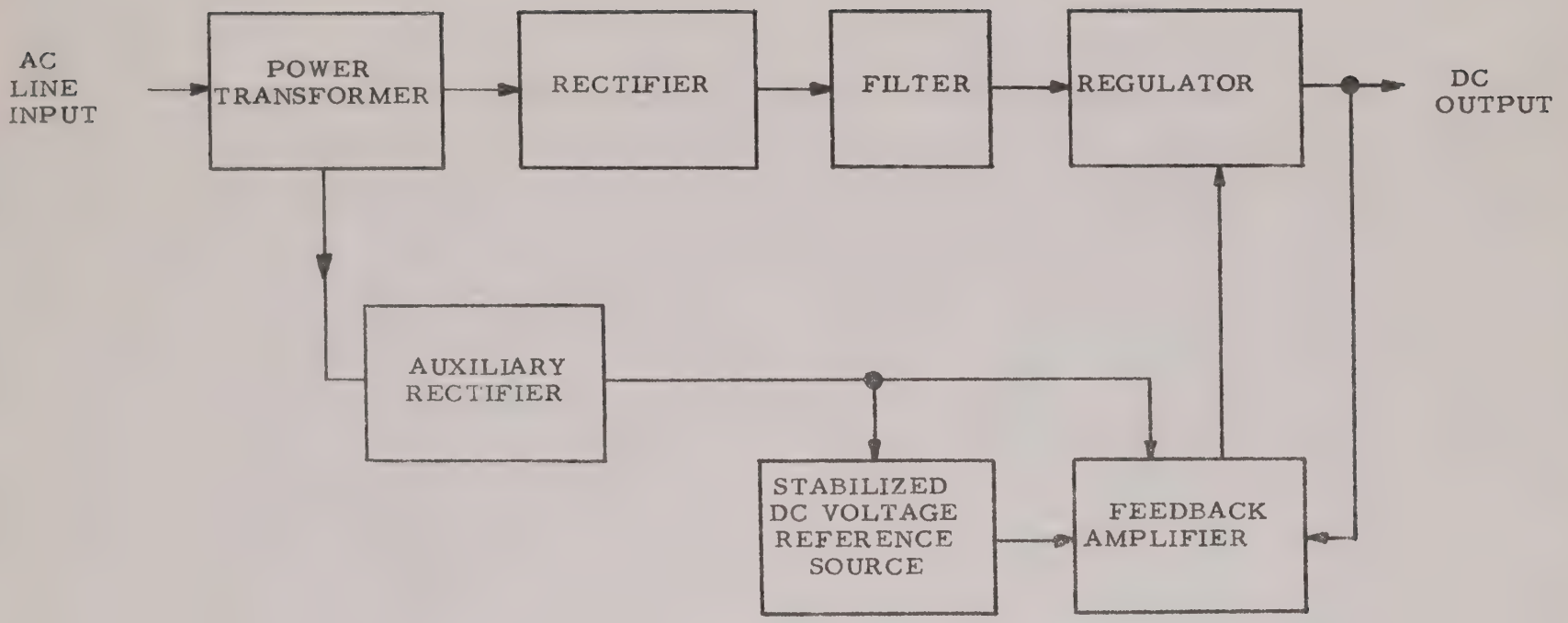


Figure 3-1

Simplified Block Diagram

SECTION IV

MAINTENANCE

4.1. GENERAL: Reference drawings for this power supply are provided in Section V. The exact Schematic Drawing is shown in Figure 5-1. Physical location of components is indicated in the Parts Placement Drawing in Figure 5-2.

This supply is designed for stable operation over long periods of time. However, if trouble develops, standard test equipment normally found in the Electronics Laboratory would be required. If the customer decides to do complete servicing on his premises, one or more of the following pieces of test instruments are required.

Instrument	Range	Remarks
DC Differential Voltmeter	0-500V	Precise regulation check
Oscilloscope	General Purpose	General troubleshooting
Vacuum Tube Voltmeter	General Purpose	Ripple measurements
Multimeter (Ohmmeter)		General troubleshooting
AC Voltmeter (Precision)	0-150V	Precise regulation check
Variable Autotransformer	0-140 V AC 8A	General troubleshooting
Dummy Load	Range depends on supply rating	

WARNING ! !

THE POWER SUPPLY SHALL
BE DE-ENERGIZED WHENEVER
ANY COMPONENTS ARE REPLACED.

4.2 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE:

The principle item that will require attention is the cooling arrangement. The power supply generally requires some amount of convection air currents for cooling purposes. These supplies make use of internal forced air cooling. It is important to keep the rear of the unit clear of obstructions which might reduce the effectiveness of the fan.

CAUTION ! !

VACUUM CLEANER MAY LOOSEN THE

SMALL PLUG-IN TRANSISTORS.

4.3 MEASUREMENTS AND TESTS

4.3.1 Sensing Connection: Sensing lead connections are of utmost importance in making proper regulation measurements. It is recommended that the sensing connections be made directly at the output terminal points rather than at a remote load point. Although the regulation measurement should check correctly at a remote point as well as at the supply terminals, it is well to ascertain that the power supply itself is operating properly without introducing the possibility of extraneous external wiring problems. Thus, all measurements should be made with "local" sensing connections, i.e., with the Sensing terminals jumpered directly to the corresponding Output terminals. One other point of caution in proper measurement technique is the following:

> It is absolutely essential that the measuring equipment connections be made directly to the sensing terminals, whereas the load lead connections must be made directly to the Output terminals. Figure 4-1 shows proper and improper connections for measurements taken with "local" and "remote sensing" connections.

Various measurements can be made using essentially the same connections, but using different instrumentation. The following paragraphs describe the basic parameters which may be tested.

4.3.2 Regulation Checks: Since regulation of modern power supplies can be as low as 0.001%, special measuring techniques must be employed to accurately check the various regulation parameters. It is necessary to use an external source of DC voltage of approximately the same value as the power supply output as a "bucking" source, connected as shown in Figure 4-2. This DC bucking voltage can be either an electronic, null balance differential voltmeter, or a group of batteries connected in series (or another power supply), furnishing a DC potential slightly larger than the output voltage of the power supply under test. When using an differential voltmeter, the voltmeter is built right into the test equipment. When a "bucking" battery is used the voltmeter should have a full-scale range low enough to detect the magnitude of regulation expected.

A multi-tester used on the 1 volt range will usually be adequate, since approximately 10 millivolts can be observed reasonably well. The point to note here is that the voltmeter is used to measure only the difference between two almost equal voltages. The balance adjustment (either in the electronic unit, or the test set-up of the diagram) is used to bring the meter needle to approximately midscale before testing, so that the deviation above or below the normal output of the supply under test can be observed.

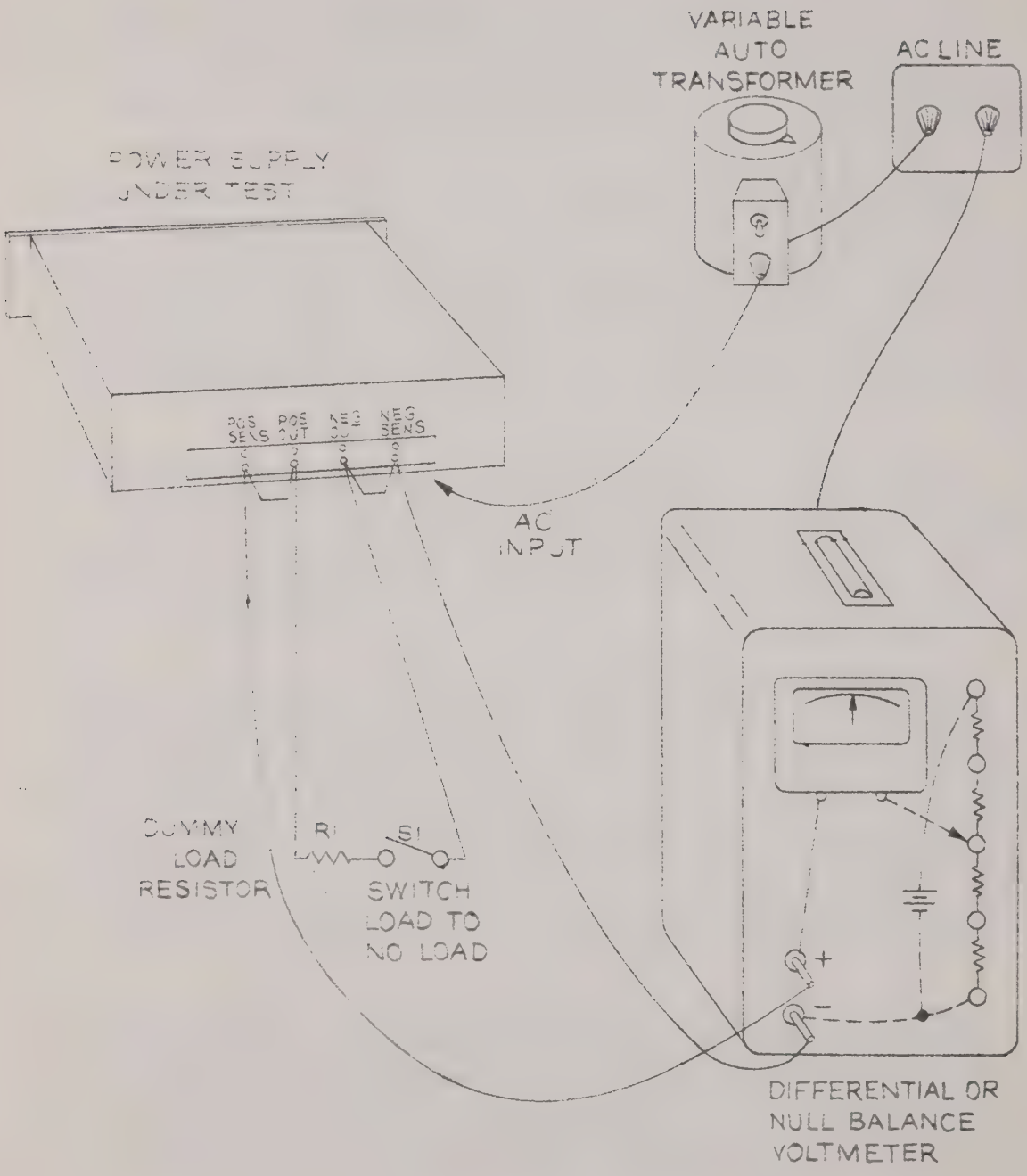
4.3.3 Static Load Regulation: The dummy load (R1) of Figure 4-2 is selected to draw full load current at the nominal output voltage of the supply. The difference between the differential voltmeter readings with the switch open and closed (allowing the needle to come to rest before reading), gives the static load regulation in volts. When load changes are made, it may be necessary to readjust the line voltage to its nominal value.

4.3.4 Static Line Regulation: With the load set at some fixed value, either no load, full load, or some in-between point, the input line is varied by means of the variable auto-transformer shown in Figure 4-2. Note that if this measurement is made under a heavy load condition, the auto-transformer must be selected to supply the necessary input volt-amperes. The difference between the differential voltmeter reading for different line voltage conditions (allowing the needle to come to rest before reading), gives the static line regulation in volts.

4.3.5 Ripple: Either a sensitive VTVM or oscilloscope may be connected directly across the power supply sensing terminals for this measurement. The same set-up as used for the regulation checks may be used if it is desired to observe the ripple under different conditions of the voltage and load current. Be sure to make the measurement connections at the sensing terminals rather than at the load terminals.

4.3.6 Dynamic Regulation and Recovery Time: In the test-set-up described above for Static Load or Line Regulation, a calibrated oscilloscope should be substituted for the differential voltmeter. Maximum deflection and recovery time are measured directly as a dummy load of appropriate value is switched in and out of the circuit. A mercury switch is recommended to minimize arcing, or else an electronic switch should be used. If available, the latter is highly desirable, since the response is readily displayed on the oscilloscope. If recovery time is the parameter under investigation, the switch must be such that the rise and fall time of the current step be at least five times faster than the anticipated recovery time.

4.3.7 Stability: A detailed check for improper drift and intermittent failure can be made by utilizing the same test arrangement as for static regulation measurements. The only requirement is that the differential voltmeter used must have stability of an order of magnitude better than that of the power supply. If available, a stable recorder may be substituted for the differential voltmeter in the drawing, thereby procuring a continuous tracing of the power supply stability.



REGULATION CHECK
TYPICAL LAYOUT

FIG. 4-2

4.4 TROUBLESHOOTING:

There are various types of trouble possible with this supply. The following procedure tabulates the most likely types of trouble.

CAUTION: The sensing terminals (TB1-1 and TB1-5) must always be crossconnected to the output voltage. Failure to observe this rule will result in catastrophic failure of the power supply.

NO OUTPUT

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMARKS
Fuse blown.	Shorted component	Check the unregulated DC sources (Main, Aux.) and localize trouble.
Fuse not blown.	Defective transistor or component in rectifier-filter section or pass section.	Check for open circuit component.

LOW VOLTAGE OUT

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMARKS
Voltage movable.	Defective reference diode	Perform stability tests of Par. 4.7.
Voltage stable.	Defective component on PC subassembly.	Check storage voltage across series pass transistors and if high, check error amp.

HIGH VOLTAGE OUT

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMARKS
Constantly high voltage.	Defective component on PC subassembly.	Check storage voltage across series pass transistors. If low, check error amp.

4.4 TROUBLESHOOTING (cont'd)

NO REGULATION

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMARKS

Do not operate unit until the sensing terminals are checked for proper connections.

POOR REGULATION

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMARKS
Regulation poor under load or line changes.	Defective transistor or component on PC sub-assembly.	

4.5 ALIGNMENT AND ADJUSTMENT:

The power supply has two controls that are factory adjusted and normally do not require attention in the field. If any of the components in the error-difference amplifier are replaced or the ammeter requires calibration the following procedure shall be followed.

4.5.1 OUTPUT ADJUST calibration.

Step 1: Set OUTPUT ADJUST variable resistors (R2 A and B) completely clockwise.

Step 2: Place calibrated voltmeter across output.

Step 3: Adjust variable resistor (A1R20) until full rated output is reached.

4.5.2 CURRENT CONTROL

Step 1: Set OUTPUT ADJUST variable resistors (R2 A and B) completely clockwise.

NOTE: Verify that the output is the full rated voltage.

Step 2: Set variable resistor (A1R12) completely counter clockwise.

Step 3: Set CURRENT CONTROL variable resistor (R1) completely clockwise.

Step 4: Place a calibrated ammeter in series with load.

4.5.2 (cont'd)

Step 5: Load output of unit for 110% of full rated current at rated voltage. Output voltage may be varied to set current to 110% level accurately.

Step 6: Slowly rotate variable resistor (A1R12) until current level just begins to fall off.

4.6 ERROR-DIFFERENTIAL AND SECONDARY REGULATION AMPLIFIER CHECK:

There are several methods which can be used in checking the performance and condition of these amplifiers.

Except for individually removing the transistors for a check by means of a transistor test set, and making continuity and resistance tests on the circuit and components, all methods require the amplifier to be energized with the proper potentials under the conditions found in the power supply for normal operation. For this reason, it is simplest to test the amplifier in position in the supply, first making certain that the unregulated DC power supplies sources (Main and Aux.) are functioning properly. This can be quickly ascertained by checking the circuit voltages on the schematic diagram Figure 5-1. Once this is done, the procedure given below can be used to check out the amplifiers.

4.6.1 Signal Tracing Check:

Since there is an inherent amount of ripple at the input of the amplifiers, this ripple signal can be used as a test signal for observing the amplifier performance with the aid of a test oscilloscope. (Ignore any spikes in the waveform). Use only the basic ripple signal when making amplitude calculations. In the event that the ripple is too small for practical use, a small 60-cycle sine-wave voltage of convenient amplitude (less than 0.1 volt) can be injected into the amplifier by applying it to the base of transistor (A1Q6) on the printed circuit board. Measurement of the ripple at the input to the amplifier, and at the output of each successive amplifier stage will provide an effective check of amplifier performance. The ripple amplitude measured at the base (or input) of the second stage transistors (A1Q3 and A1Q4) should be 40 to 100 times the

4.6.1 (cont'd)

amplitude at the input to the first stage. Radical departure from this set of conditions will point up a defective component or connection, which can then be isolated by inspection and individual test. Be sure not to overdrive the amplifier stages as it will cause misleading results. This process can be continued until the emitter follower stages are reached. At this point the circuitry undergoes an impedance transformation and no voltage gain will be noted. Instead a decrease in amplitude will be noted.

4.7 STABILITY CHECK:

A detailed check for improper drift and intermittent failure can be made by utilizing a test arrangement similar to that shown for regulation check in Figure 4-3.

NOTE: Observe polarity of setup as required.

The voltage across the breakdown diode reference source (A1 CR7) is "bucked out" and monitored by a 0 to 10 millivolt (or smaller scale, if available) high impedance DC voltmeter (null balance voltmeter). Drift or random instability will be readily visible in this test. Output voltages of the successive amplifier stages can then be monitored in the same manner. When checking a given amplifier stage by this method the output of the previous stage should be shorted, to prevent external voltage variations from reaching the stage under test. This does not include shorting the output terminals of the power supply. Care must be exercised to guard the load circuit from extraneous fields. When installing a new transistor in place of one shown to be defective, the stability check should be repeated to make certain that the trouble has been eliminated.

NOTES:

1 ALL RESISTORS ARE 5% UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

2 REFERENCE DESIGNATIONS ARE ABBREVIATED AND SHALL BE PRE FIXED BY UNIT DESIGNATIONS AS SHOWN IN TYPICAL EXAMPLE.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
FOR
REGULATED DC POWER SUPPLY
MODEL XR36-2

FIG 5

600697

A01642

		MODEL XR36-2 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	NJE CORPORATION KENILWORTH N.J.	6006

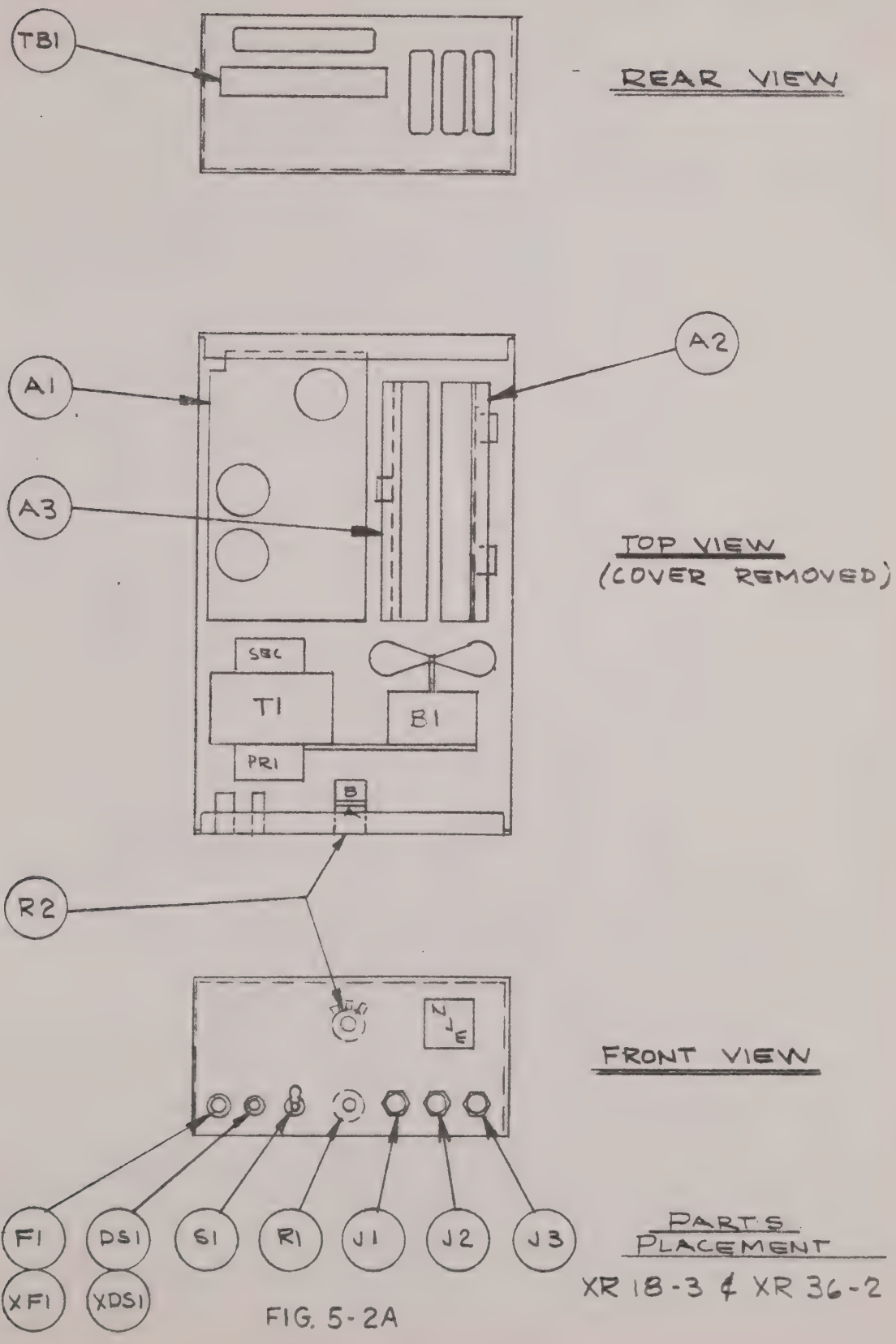
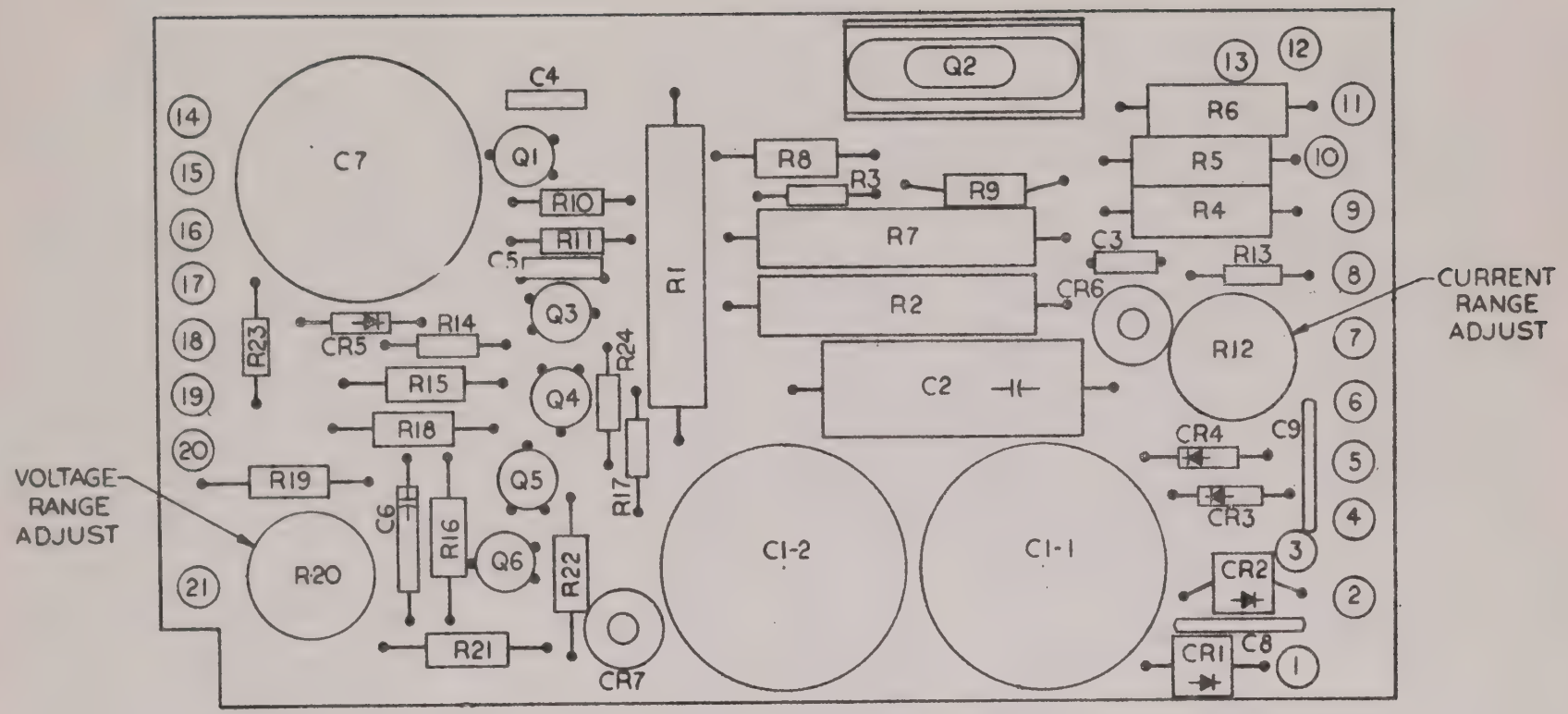


FIG. 5-2A

801626

103667



PARTS PLACEMENT -SUBASSEMBLY
101 P.C.
FIG 5-2B

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN SPARE PARTS LIST

In Description Column: "SA" is used to mean "Same As" and "PO" is used to mean "Part Of". Where these symbols are used, the UNIT QTY, SPARE QTY, UNIT PRICE and NJE PART NO. columns are all blank.

In Value Column: The use of the letter R to indicate a decimal point is illustrated by the following examples: 5.6KΩ is written as 5R60K. 1/2 Watts is written as R500 W. The use of zeroes does not imply a precision to the indicated number of decimal places but is a requirement of the proper handling of the Data Processing Cards from which these spare parts lists are written.

The standard symbols for electrical units are used and usually appear in the columns immediately to the left of the dashed and solid lines in the Value field. In all cases, the symbol Ω is not printed for resistors and is understood. For example: 200Ω is written 200 and 2.7MΩ is written 2R70 M.

In Reference Designation Column: The reference designations are those which interrelate the Spare Parts List, the Schematic Diagrams and the Parts Placement drawings. The symbols are those of MIL - STD 16. Where the reference designation is an "A" (meaning a subassembly) a Spare Parts List bearing the NJE Part Number of that assembly is included in the Spare Parts List section.

Deviations: Where minor deviations are accomplished by modifying a standard unit, a Spare Parts List which only shows the deletions and additions from the enclosed standard Spare Parts List is used.

801673

N J E Corp. KENILWORTH, N.J. — Spare Parts List

MODEL XR 36 2 — 80516 — PAGE NO. 1

REFERENCE DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION VENDOR NAME*	RATINGS VENDOR PART NO.*	NJE PART NO.	QTY. USED	SPARE QTY.	UNIT PRICE
A1	SUBASSY 101PC 1		81588	01	01	
A2	SUBASSY H SK		81115	01	01	
A3	SUBASSY H SK		81113	01	01	
B1	BLOWER 60 CPS	115V 1PH 3IN	227	01	01	13.50
DS1	PILOT LAMP	T3 R250 W	24	01	01	.50
F1	FUSE CARTRIDGE	2R00 A 250 V	25	01	05	.20
J1	CONNECTOR RECEPT	1 PIN 15 A	20667	01	01	1.00
J2	CONNECTOR RECEPT	1 PIN 15 A	20668	02	01	1.00
J3	SA J2					
R1	RES VAR WW	200R00 2 W	1857	01	01	2.50
R2	RES VAR WW DUAL	2R5K& 75 2 W	22108	01	01	7.50
S1	SWITCH	SPST 15 A	20605	01	01	1.50
T1	TRANSFORMER		22395	01	01	25.50
TB1	TERMINAL BOARD	12 TERM 15 A	124	01		1.68
XDS1	LAMPHOLDER	CL RED 115 V	20974	01		1.00
XF1	FUSE HOLDER	30 A 250 V	20831	01		.50
	MISCELLANY					
	KNOB	R250IN HOLE	21242	01		.65
H8	KNOB	R187IN	22026	01		.65
H9	KNOB	R265IN HOLE	2783	01		.50
	101PC 1 SPARE		81588			
C1	CAP FXD ELECT	1500UF 65 V	20660	02	01	3.95
C2	CAP FXD ELECT	100UF 25 V	668	01	01	1.20
C3	CAP FXD CERAMIC	R1UF 75 V	3	01	01	1.00
C4	CAP FXD CERAMIC	5000PF 1KV	21787	01	01	.30
C5	CAP FXD CERAMIC	10000PF 150 V	323	01	01	1.00
C6	CAP FXD TANTALUM	2R2UF 50 V	20099	01	01	4.00
C7	CAP FXD ELECT	3X350UF 50 V	20771	01	01	4.10
C8	CAP FXD CERAMIC	R1UF 500 V	167	02	01	1.25
C9	SA C8					
CR1	DIODE RECTIFIER S	2 A 200 V	4602	02	01	3.00
CR2	SA CR1					
CR3	DIODE RECTIFIER S	750MA 300 V	138	03	01	1.20
CR4	SA CR3					
CR5	SA CR3					
CR6	DIODE BKDOWN 10PC	150MW 5R6 V	135	02	01	5.00
CR7	SA CR6					
Q1	TRANSISTOR PNP SI	200MW 25 V	139	01	01	2.40
Q2	TRANSISTOR PNP SI	10 W 70 V	473	01	01	4.00
Q3	TRANSISTOR PNP SI	225MW 30 V	20692	02	01	4.00
Q4	SA Q3					
Q5	TRANSISTOR NPN GE	150MW 18 V	142	02	01	2.40
Q6	SA Q5					
R1	RES FXD WW	250R00 10 W	20826	01	01	1.20

*SPARE PARTS LIST SPECIFYING TYPICAL VENDOR'S NAME AND PART NUMBER IS AVAILABLE ON SPECIAL ORDER ONLY.

1 - When ordering spare parts it is necessary to specify the serial number and model number (available on the warranty label on the rear of the unit) and the NJE Part No. from this spare parts list.
2 - Unit Price shown above is subject to change without prior notice.
3 - NJE Corp. reserves the right to make design improvements on this unit without prior notice.
4 - Spare Quantity shown above is recommended quantity for one year isolated service.

N J E Corp. KENILWORTH, N.J.

Spare Parts List

MODEL XR 36 2

REFERENCE DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION VENDOR NAME*	RATINGS VENDOR PART NO.*		NJE PART NO.	QTY. USED	SPARE QTY.	UNIT PRICE
R2	RES FXD WW	150R00	10 W	21786	01	01	1.20
R3	RES FXD COMP 5PCT	1R00K	R500 W	451	03	01	.20
R4	RES FXD WW	R50	5 W	100	03	01	1.20
R5	SA R4						
R6	SA R4						
R7	RES FXD WW	1R00	10 W	1727	01	01	1.75
R8	RES FXD WW	4R70 K	3 W	97	01	01	.86
R9	RES FXD WW	680R00	3 W	1642	01	01	.86
R10	RES FXD COMP 5PCT	100R00	R500 W	21761	01	01	.20
R11	RES FXD COMP 5PCT	5R60K	R500 W	472	01	01	.20
R12	RES VAR WW	200R00	2 W	20917	02	01	1.75
R13	RES FXD COMP 5PCT	180R00	R500 W	21785	01	01	.20
R14	SA R3						
R15	RES FXD WW	2R20 K	3 W	1656	02	01	.86
R16	SA R15						
R17	SA R3						
R18	RES FXD WW	820R00	3 W	95	01	01	.86
R19	RES FXD WW	420R00	3 W	1676	01	01	.86
R20	SA R12						
R21	RES FXD WW	750R00	3 W	1644	01	01	.86
R22	RES FXD WW	2R70 K	3 W	1659	01	01	.86
R23	RES FXD COMP 5PCT	4R70K	R500 W	186	01	01	.20
R24	RES FXD COMP	2R20 K	R500 W	346	01	01	.10
XQ1	SOCKET TRANSISTOR	4PIN		128	05		.70
XQ2	NOT USED						
XQ3	SA XQ1						
XQ4	SA XQ1						
XQ5	SA XQ1						
XQ6	SA XQ1						
	H SK SPARE			81115			
Q1	TRANSISTOR PNP S□	50 W	55 V	161	02	02	7.00
Q2	SA Q1						
	H SK SPARE			81113			
Q1	TRANSISTOR PNP S□	50 W	55 V	161	01	01	7.00

*SPARE PARTS LIST SPECIFYING TYPICAL VENDOR'S NAME AND PART NUMBER IS AVAILABLE ON SPECIAL ORDER ONLY.

1 - When ordering spare parts it is necessary to specify the serial number and model number (available on the warranty label on the rear of the unit) and the NJE Part No. from this spare parts list.
2 - Unit Price shown above is subject to change without prior notice.
3 - NJE Corp. reserves the right to make design improvements on this unit without prior notice.
4 - Spare Quantity shown above is recommended quantity for one year isolated service.

REFERENCE DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION VENDOR NAME*	RATINGS VENDOR PART NO.*	NJE PART NO.	QTY USED	SPARE QTY.	UNIT PRICE
R2	RES FXD WW	150R00 10 W	21786	01	01	1.20
R3	RES FXD COMP SPCT	1R00K R500 W	4581	03	01	.20
R4	RES FXD WW	R50 5 W	100	03	01	1.20
R5	SA R4					
R6	SA R4					
R7	RES FXD WW	1R00 10 W	1727	01	01	1.75
R8	RES FXD WW	4R70 K 3 W	97	01	01	.86
R9	RES FXD WW	580R00 3 W	1642	01	01	.86
R10	RES FXD COMP SPCT	100R00 R500 W	21761	01	01	.20
R11	RES FXD COMP SPCT	5R60K R500 W	4725	01	01	.20
R12	RES VAR WW	200R00 2 W	20917	02	01	1.75
R13	RES FXD COMP SPCT	180R00 R500 W	21785	01	01	.20
R14	SA R3					
R15	RES FXD WW	2R20 K 3 W	1656	02	01	.86
R16	SA R15					
R17	SA R3					
R18	RES FXD WW	820R00 3 W	95	01	01	.86
R19	RES FXD WW	4200R00 3 W	1676	01	01	.86
R20	SA R12					
R21	RES FXD WW	750R00 3 W	1644	01	01	.86
R22	RES FXD WW	2R70 K 3 W	1659	01	01	.86
R23	RES FXD COMP SPCT	4R70K R500 W	186	01	01	.20
R24	RES FXD COMP	2R20 KR500 W	3465	01	01	.10
X01	SOCKET TRANSISTOR	4PIN	128	05		.70
X02	NOT USED					
X03	SA X01					
X04	SA X01					
X05	SA X01					
X06	SA X01					
	H SK SPARE		81115			
Q1	TRANSISTOR PNP SI	50 W 55 V	161	02	02	7.00
Q2	SA Q1					
	H SK SPARE		81113			
Q1	TRANSISTOR PNP SI	50 W 55 V	161	01	01	7.00

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVES

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Ault Associates
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Inglewood, California
OR 8-6144

California, San Francisco
Ault Associates
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Menlo Park, California
DA 6-1760

Canada, Montreal
Radionics, Ltd.
8230 Mayrand Street
Montreal, Canada
REgent 9-5517

Canada, Ontario
Radionics, Ltd.
4938 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
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AL 5-2777

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W. Ben Wimberley Co., Inc.
532 South Fort Harrison Ave.
Clearwater, Florida
(813) 446-7072

Florida, Orlando
W. Ben Wimberley Co., Inc.
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425-3083

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Ridgway Associates
3759 North Harlem Ave.
Chicago 34, Ill.
282-5929

Indiana, Indianapolis
1224 N. Capitol Avenue
Indianapolis 2, Indiana
MElrose 5-2401

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TWinbrook 4-1955

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3384 Twelve Mile Road
Berkley, Michigan
LIncoln 6-3312

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Ridgway Associates
7735 Morgan Avenue, So.
Minneapolis 23, Minnesota
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Lee Mark Associates
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Shawnee-Mission, Kansas
Niagara 2-3313

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MOunt Vernon 4-7530

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226-7177

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CLearwater 2-5604

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222 Long Lane
Upper Darby, Pa.
JAckson 8-6080

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Carey-Wolf Co.
P.O. Box 12425
Ft. Worth, Texas
TA 3-5383(Dallas)

Texas, Ft. Worth
Carey-Wolf Co.
P.O. Box 12425
Ft. Worth, Texas
PE 8-1702

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Carey-Wolf Co.
P.O. Box 60338
Houston, Texas
OL 4-2114

Washington, Seattle
Ray Johnson Co., Inc.
1011 N.E. 69th Street
Seattle 15, Washington
LA 4-5170

Washington, D. C.
Burlingame Assoc., Ltd.
8218 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington 14, D. C.
OLiver 4-6400

*Local Service Centers.

Our Warranty:

N J E Corp. warrants each power supply manufactured by them to be free from defects in material and workmanship. Our liability under this warranty is limited to servicing or adjusting any instrument returned to the factory for that purpose and to replacing any defective parts thereof, except tubes, semi-conductors and fuses. This warranty is effective for five years after delivery to the original purchaser when the instrument is returned, transportation charges prepaid by the original purchaser, and which upon our examination is disclosed to our satisfaction to be defective. If the fault has been caused by misuse or abnormal conditions of operation, repairs will be billed at cost. In this case, an estimate will be submitted before the work is started. Written permission must be obtained from the factory, before a supply may be returned for examination.

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